



ATTACHMENT 1

NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319[h]

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

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Availability of Clean Water Act (CWA) 319(h) funds for 2013

The California Nonpoint Source (NPS) Program is making approximately \$4.5 million of CWA Section 319(h) grant funds available to support the restoration of waters impaired by NPS pollution. Approximately \$1.0 million will be available for planning/assessment projects and approximately \$3.5 million will be available for implementation projects.

The project proposal must address one or more of the NPS Program Preferences provided in [Section I](#). The NPS Program Preferences are in adopted or nearly adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) watersheds that the NPS and TMDL Programs identified as preferences for implementation and planning/assessment projects for the 2013 CWA 319(h) Grant funding. The targeted watersheds are shown in [Section I](#).

There are separate applications for planning/assessment and implementation projects. Applicants may submit more than one application. Planning/assessment projects must be completed within two years and implementation projects must be completed within three years.

SECTION A. APPLICATION, REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

The Application Process is a two phase process; a Concept Proposal (CP) Phase and a Full Proposal (FP) Phase. Applicants will first submit a CP using the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board's) Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST). The on-line FAAST application for the CP can be found at the following secure link:

<https://faast.waterboards.ca.gov/>

Note: All appendices to the 2013 CWA 319(h) Guidelines are available at [CWA 319\(h\) Grant Solicitation webpage](#).

Concept Proposals

A complete CP application consists of the following:

- A questionnaire which includes a brief project description, eligibility questions, and short-answer questions;
- A ONE (1) page narrative watershed description;
- A FOUR (4) or FIVE (5) page narrative project description (FOUR (4) pages for planning/assessment projects and FIVE (5) pages for implementation projects);
- Up to TWO (2) pages of maps; and
- Up to TWO (2) pages for the budget (template provided).

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The State Water Board will assess the CPs for completeness and eligibility. Each complete and eligible CP will be reviewed by a Technical Review Panel (Review Panel) consisting of staff from one or more Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), the State Water Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The scoring criteria are identified in [Section C](#). Following the panel review, all complete and eligible CPs will be ranked by consensus of the Review Panel.

Full Proposals

The most competitive, eligible CPs will be invited to submit FPs to a level of at least 125% of available grant funds. The list of CPs invited to submit FPs will be posted on the State Water Board's [CWA 319\(h\) Grant Solicitation](#) webpage with notification emails will be sent to all applicants. Comments from the CP review panel will be available through your respective Regional Water Board Grant Coordinator (Grant Coordinator) ([Appendix 7](#)).

Full Proposals will be evaluated on how comprehensively they describe the proposed project and its anticipated environmental results, how well they address the criteria in [Section C](#) including load reductions or contributions to comprehensive watershed planning, and their consistency with the CP. Applicants who are selected to submit a FP will also be required to address reviewer comments in their FP, and will have the opportunity to discuss CP comments with the panelists when developing the FP. If CP reviewer comments or questions are not addressed in the FP, the proposal may be considered ineligible.

The FP will require the applicant to expand upon the information provided in the CP submitted previously, in order to provide the level of detail needed to make final grant award recommendations and funding decisions and to help expedite the grant agreement development process. The FP will include a detailed Scope of Work (SOW) describing tasks and timelines to complete the project. The more detailed, concise and specific the SOW is in the FP, the more quickly and easily State Water Board and Regional Water Board staff can develop the grant agreement, should the project be selected for funding.

The application, review, and selection process will be the same as for the CP. FPs will be evaluated and scored by the Review Panel based on the information provided in the FP without regard to the original CP score. However, the FPs will be evaluated for consistency with the information submitted in the CP. Major changes to the scope of work may disqualify the FP or affect its competitiveness, if the applicant does not provide adequate justification for the changes. The FPs are then ranked through consensus of the Review Panel and a list of recommended projects sent to the State Water Board Executive Director (ED) for approval. The recommended list of funding projects will be available on the [CWA 319\(h\) Grant Solicitation](#) webpage after the projects have been approved by the State Water Board ED.

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In order to be competitive, the applicant is strongly encouraged to work directly with their Grant Coordinator ([Appendix 7](#)) and appropriate staff (If directed to do so by the Grant Coordinator.) throughout all phases of the grant application process, including development of the project proposal.

All material, including application, attachments and supporting documentation, must be provided by the submittal deadline. If any material is submitted after the deadline, the entire application packet will be disqualified. To avoid possible disqualification, applicants are strongly urged to begin submittal well ahead of the deadline and allow adequate time to upload all attachments.

SECTION B. ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility is based on whether the project fits within the NPS Program Preferences ([Section I](#)), applicant eligibility, program funding limits, project timing, and match requirements ([Table 1](#)). Applicants and the proposed project must meet all the eligibility requirements in order to move forward in the competitive grant selection process.

Eligible applicants include local public agencies, public agencies, nonprofit organizations (501[c][3]), federally recognized Indian Tribes, state agencies, public colleges, and federal agencies. Note that federally recognized tribes must waive their sovereign immunity in order to be eligible to receive funding.

Applicants that are for-profit organizations, private organizations, and 501(c) (4) lobby organizations are **NOT** eligible.

Eligible IMPLEMENTATION Projects and/or Applicants must:

- Implement activities that contribute to the restoration of NPS impaired waters through reduced pollutant loads as called for in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
- Address watersheds and impairments identified in the Program Preferences ([Section I](#));
- Be consistent with information addressing the US EPA's Nine Minimum Elements of Watershed-Based Plans (Nine Key Elements) ([Appendix 1](#)); and
- Meet funding match requirements ([Section D](#) and [Section E](#)).

Eligible implementation projects may include project-level planning, design, construction, construction management, implementation, and monitoring to implement full scale on-the-ground management measures (MMs) and/or management practices (MPs). Note that implementation projects within the boundaries of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted urban, area-wide storm water program can be considered provided that those projects are in areas that are not directly tributary to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), do not involve

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operation of the MS4, and/or address land use activities specifically excluded by the permit. Also see “Ineligible Projects” below. For additional information, contact your Regional Water Board Grant Coordinator in [Appendix 7](#).

Eligible PLANNING/ASSESSMENT Projects and/or Applicants must:

- Address watersheds and impairments identified in the NPS Program Preferences ([Section I](#));
- Meet funding match requirements ([Section D](#) and [Section E](#));
- Clearly lead to implementation of an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL designated in the NPS Program Preferences; and

And meet ONE of the following¹:

1. Completes watershed planning and assessment to fully address all Nine Key Elements.
2. Provide information necessary to fully develop at least one of the missing or partially-completed elements.
3. Complete other priority planning/assessment activities, and provide a brief description of how the missing or incomplete elements of the Nine Key Elements will be completed, including remaining work to be done, what entities will complete the work, and a time schedule for completion of remaining elements.

Eligible planning/assessment projects may complete an assessment, study or design identified as a high priority in a TMDL, may prepare studies, strategies, management plans, tools for management plan development, and similar items, fill recognized data gaps, consolidate previously completed planning work in a watershed, identify and prioritize appropriate MMs and MPs, etc. Planning/assessment projects within the boundaries of a NPDES permitted urban, area-wide storm water program can be considered provided that those projects are in areas that are not directly tributary to MS4, do not involve operation of the MS4, and/or address land use activities specifically excluded by the permit. For additional information, contact your Regional Water Board Grant Coordinator in [Appendix 7](#).

Guidance on USEPA’s Nine Elements is provided in [Appendix 1](#).

INELIGIBLE projects include:

¹ NOTE: To be eligible for funding, watersheds must have at least Elements 1, 2 and 3 of the Nine Key Elements in place at the time of funding. These elements pertain to identification of causes and sources of impairments, estimating load reductions expected from management activities, and identifying management measures and priority locations for implementation.

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- Projects or activities required by or that implement a NPDES permit, including urban, area-wide storm water programs covering discharges from a MS4, and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding.
- Activities related to stormproofing and upgrading active logging roads, including work on ditches, culverts, crossings, and road surfacing and contouring.
- Projects necessary to satisfy an enforcement or civil settlement or judicial order.
- Projects addressing individual septic system connection to a community sewer system
- Implementation projects in watersheds that lack one or more of USEPA's Nine Key Elements.
- Planning projects in a watershed that lack or have not fully developed Elements 1, 2, and 3 of US EPA's Nine Key Elements ([Appendix 1](#)).
- Projects that are research based and do not address or directly lead to implementation. (Examples: source identification, investigation of emerging contaminants)
- Projects either entirely or primarily education and outreach (education and outreach may be funded only as a secondary component).
- Projects that are strictly monitoring and do not directly lead to implementation of an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL.

SECTION C. PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

Scoring and ranking of CPs and FPs will be based on how well the applicant, within the constraints of the page limits, addresses the following:

- Describes the physical watershed, including the targeted watershed's stream miles and area, and the portion of the watershed (percent miles or area) that the project will address;
- Describes how the project will implement activities that are identified as high priority actions in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
- Describes how the project will lead to a significant reduction of a major pollutant source in an adopted or nearly adopted TMDL;
- Describes how the project is related to other efforts, both past and present, along with how its coordination with current efforts will effectively address impairment(s);

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**TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMING, MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM GRANT AMOUNTS, AND
MATCH REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNING/ASSESSMENT AND
IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS**

Project Type	Available Funding	Schedule
<p>1. Planning/Assessment</p> <p>Eligible planning/assessment projects may complete an assessment, study or design identified as a high priority in a TMDL, may prepare studies, strategies, management plans, tools for management plan development, and similar items, fill recognized data gaps, consolidate previously completed planning work in a watershed, identify and prioritize appropriate MMs and MPs, etc.</p>	<p>Approximate Total: \$1.0 Million based on annual federal appropriation</p> <p>Project Funding Minimum: \$75,000</p> <p>Project Funding Maximum¹: \$125,000</p> <p>Minimum Match Requirement (see Table 1 - Notes)^{2, 3}</p>	<p>Grant Agreement finalized by: No later than June 30, 2014⁴</p> <p>Project Grant End Date: No later than June 30, 2016</p> <p>Final Project Report: No later than June 1, 2016⁴</p> <p>Final Invoicing: No later than July 31, 2016</p>
<p>2. Implementation</p> <p>Eligible implementation projects may include project-level planning, design, construction, construction management, implementation, and monitoring to implement full scale on-the-ground MMs and/or MPs.</p>	<p>Approximate Total: \$3.5 Million based on annual federal appropriation</p> <p>Project Funding Minimum: \$250,000</p> <p>Project Funding Maximum: \$750,000⁴</p> <p>Minimum Match Requirement (see Table 1 - Notes)^{2, 3}</p>	<p>Grant Agreement finalized by: No later than June 30, 2014⁵</p> <p>Project Grant End Date: No later than June 30, 2017</p> <p>Final Project Report: No later than June 1, 2017⁵</p> <p>Final Invoicing: No later than July 31, 2017</p>

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Table 1 - Notes

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Total cost of the project can exceed \$125,000, within reason. However, CWA 319(h) funding is limited to \$125,000 for Planning/Assessment Projects.2. The match requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community(ies) as outlined in Appendix 4.3. All projects require a minimum match of 25% (except individual septic system upgrades which requires a minimum match of 75%) of the total project cost.4. Total cost of the project can exceed \$ 750,000, within reason. However, CWA 319(h) funding is limited to \$750,000 for Implementation.5. These dates are subject to change. |
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SECTION C. PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA (con't)

- Provides an estimate of the overall progress achieved to date in the watershed in meeting specific TMDL targets and/or goals;
- Specifies an estimated measurable pollutant load or pollutant concentration reduction, if the project is an implementation project;
- Demonstrates that the project is technically feasible, appropriate and if it has been adapted from another effort;
- Describes how success will be measured through appropriate assessment and monitoring;
- Demonstrates the connectivity between the proposed project and the waterbody addressed by the TMDL;
- Clearly describes project goals, tasks and timelines;
- Demonstrates relevant experience and expertise of the project team;
- Demonstrates if and how the project can be repeated in another watershed;
- Shows readiness to proceed; and
- Demonstrates adequate funding match.

SECTION D. FUNDING MATCH REQUIREMENT

The applicant must provide a funding match, unless a waiver is requested ([Section E](#) and [Appendix 4](#)). "Funding match" means funds made available by the applicant from non-State sources. A State agency, however, may use State funds and services for the funding match. The funding match may include, but is not limited to Federal funds, local funding, or donated, volunteer and in-kind services from non-State sources. The funding match is calculated based on total project cost for which funding is requested. [Table 2a](#) is an example of the calculated funding match for a project.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate secure match funding at the time of the FP submittal. Letters of commitment will be required.

The Grantee may start using their match funding after the Grantee has been notified that their project has been selected for funding. However, using the match funding

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before the grant is executed is at the risk of the grantee. The match funding cannot be used to cover expenses incurred during the development of the FFAST application and proposals.

TABLE 2a: MATCH REQUIREMENT EXAMPLE

Example Grant Match: Agency A is submitting a proposal with a total project cost of \$750,000, and is required to meet the 25% match for the total cost of the project (\$750,000).		
Total Project Cost	Grant and fund Match Using the Minimum Funding Match Requirement (25% of Total Project Cost)	
	Funding Match	Grant Funds
\$ 750,000	$0.25 \times \$750,000 = \$187,500$	$\$750,000 - \$187,500 = \$562,500$

Table 2b: Match Requirement Example (Septic System Upgrade)

Example Grant Match: Agency A is submitting a proposal with a total project cost of \$750,000, and is required to meet the 75% match for the total cost of the project (\$750,000).		
Total Project Cost	Grant and fund Match Using the Minimum Funding Match Requirement (75% of Total Project Cost)	
	Funding Match	Grant Funds
\$ 750,000	$0.75 \times \$750,000 = \$562,500$	$\$750,000 - \$562,500 = \$187,500$

Note: The State Water Board reserves the discretion to review and approve funding match expenditures.

SECTION E. FUNDING MATCH/WAIVER REDUCTION REQUIREMENT

The funding match requirement may be waived or reduced for projects directly benefiting a Disadvantaged Community (DAC). A DAC is defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income (California Water Code § 79505.5 [a]). The requirements for funding match waivers and reductions are given in below and in [Appendix 4](#).

Proposals submitted by a DAC or an organization that is based within and serves a DAC may be eligible for a funding match waiver. Proposals that directly benefit a DAC may be eligible for a funding match reduction. Reductions in the required funding match percentage will be in proportion to the percentage of the DAC population directly benefiting from the project relative to the entire population in the project/planning area.

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Information needed to substantiate a request for match waiver/reduction is not required in the CP application, but will be required for the FP. The applicant will be required to identify representatives of the DAC who have been or will be involved in the planning and/or implementation process. Applicants are asked to identify the intent to apply for a waiver in the CP Phase. Information supporting a match waiver or reduction is required when submitting a FP. State Water Board staff will review and make the final determination on funding match waiver or reduction eligibility.

SECTION F. GRANT AGREEMENT

Successful grant applicants will work with their Regional Water Board's NPS program and grant coordinators ([Appendix 7](#)), assisted by State Water Board's Division of Financial Assistance and Division of Water Quality staff, in the development of the grant agreements for their project. Procedures and rules for developing the grant agreement are located in the template available in [Appendix 8](#). See [Grant Agreement Information](#) for more details.

SECTION G. REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS

Only direct costs related to the project are allowed. Only work performed within the terms and SOW of the grant agreement will be eligible for reimbursement. Education/outreach is an eligible reimbursable expense only if it is a secondary component of a project. Reimbursable costs include the reasonable costs for engineering design, legal fees, preparation of environmental documentation, environmental mitigation, pre and post project monitoring, and project implementation.

Costs that are not reimbursable with grant funding include, but are not limited to:

- Costs, other than those noted above, incurred outside the terms of the grant agreement with the State;
- Operation and maintenance costs not related to the Project;
- Purchase of equipment not an integral part of the Project;
- Establishing a reserve fund;
- Replacement of existing funding sources for ongoing programs;
- Expenses incurred in preparation of the CP and FP; and
- Payment of principal or interest of existing indebtedness or any interest payments unless the debt is incurred within the terms of the grant agreement with the State, the granting agency agrees in writing to the eligibility of the costs for reimbursement before the debt is incurred, and the purposes for which the debt is incurred are otherwise reimbursable project costs.

Advance funds will not be provided. Funding match requirements are discussed in [Section D](#) and [Section E](#) above, and [Appendix 4](#).

SECTION H. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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[General Requirements](#) are located on the [NPS Grant Program Solicitation webpage](#). General requirements include Conflict of Interest, Confidentiality, CEQA Compliance, Basin Plan Consistency, Related Litigation, Project Assessment and Evaluation Plans, Monitoring and Assessment, Data Management and Grant Manager Notification.

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SECTION I. NPS PROGRAM PREFERENCES

Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Klamath River (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas) ²	<u>Nutrients</u> : Engineered nutrient treatment/ removal, passive or active, projects; pilot scale, or full scale implementation, nutrient management/control projects.	<u>Nutrients</u> : Engineered nutrient treatment/ removal, passive or active; projects may include planning/feasibility studies.
Shasta River ^{2,3}	<u>Temperature and dissolved oxygen (DO)</u> : Upper watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting temperature and/or DO.	<u>Temperature and dissolved oxygen</u> : Especially planning efforts to implement temperature reduction opportunities, tailwater return minimization, outreach to Little Shasta landowners with prioritization of proposed projects; barrier removal/impoundment removal for DO; irrigation water management/conservation; riparian enhancement; monitoring; education/outreach; tracking and reporting; water trust; cold water dedication strategy.
Klamath (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas), Lost, Shasta, Scott Rivers ²	<u>Nutrient, temperature, dissolved oxygen, microcystin impairments</u> : Projects assisting in ranch plan implementation.	<u>Nutrient, temperature, dissolved oxygen, microcystin impairments</u> : Projects assisting in ranch plan development.
Klamath River (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas) ²	<u>Temperature</u> : Thermal refugia (including effects of excess sediment) improvement/enhancement/ protection projects in high priority areas, as identified in TMDL action plan.	
Klamath River (Middle, Lower Hydrologic Areas) ²	<u>Nutrient, temperature, dissolved oxygen, microcystin impairments</u> : Restoration projects targeting one or more TMDL pollutants; preference will be given to projects that have been identified through a systematic, comprehensive assessment/ prioritization process.	
Laguna de Santa Rosa, Stemple Creek, and Estero de San Antonio ²	<u>Ammonia and DO</u> : Dairy pollutant control, enhancement, or improvement projects; restoration projects associated with water quality impacts from dairies.	<u>Ammonia and dissolved oxygen</u> : Dairy pollutant control, enhancement, or improvement projects; restoration projects associated with water quality impacts from dairies.

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Region 1 – North Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Scott River ^{2,3}	<u>Sediment ², temperature:</u> Especially riparian fencing and other measures to manage livestock for protection of riparian vegetation and reduction of sediment and nutrient discharges.	<u>Sediment, temperature:</u> Especially planning efforts to prioritize sediment reduction opportunities, considering past efforts and beneficial uses, other sediment reduction assessments.
Garcia River ^{2,3}	<u>Sediment:</u> Road decommissioning, stormproofing on non-industrial logging roads per State/federal definitions and restrictions, riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce respectively, external and internally generated sediment sources. ²	

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see [Attachment 2](#)).

² For the 2013 RFP cycle, *implementation projects targeting sediment* may address roads as well as sediment sources other than roads; road improvement/upgrade/stormproofing projects for roads are subject to State/federal restrictions applying to roads that have or may be used for industrial logging.

³EPA Measure W watersheds (Shasta River, Garcia River, and two tributaries in the Upper Scott River watershed: French Creek and Moffett Creek).

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Region 2 – San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Tomales Bay (including tributaries)	<u>Pathogens</u> : Implement Management Practices (MPs) according to ranch water quality plans (RWQPs) (grazing and dairy waiver requirements).	<u>Pathogens</u> : Water quality monitoring in Tomales Bay, including West Shore, East Shore, and tributaries, to identify specific pathogen sources, including septic and animal waste [i.e. grazing/horse ranch facilities] that will lead to prioritizing actions for source reduction. <u>Pathogens</u> : Implement Riparian Zone Monitoring Plan to evaluate conservation project effectiveness implemented in the riparian zone, improve MP performance, and develop priorities for riparian zone restoration to reduce pathogen delivery to creeks and reduce creek temperatures.
Walker Creek	<u>Mercury</u> : Implement MPs according to RWQPs (grazing and dairy waiver requirements).	
Sonoma Creek	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop and implement vineyard management plans: including assisting the development of third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and implementation.	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development. <u>Sediment</u> : Develop vineyard management plans.
Napa River	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop and implement sediment control and habitat enhancement actions: including developing third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and implementation.	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop third party or technical assistance programs to assist with farm/vineyard plan development and/or to evaluate BMP performance in pilot areas or basin-wide.
	<u>Sediment</u> : Implement vineyard management plans.	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop vineyard management plans.
	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop and implement rural road sediment reduction plans.	<u>Sediment</u> : Develop rural road sediment reduction plans.

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Region 2 – San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Guadalupe River (including tributaries)	<u>Mercury</u> : Mining waste remediation and erosion control including development and implementation of remediation plans for Senador mine.	<u>Mercury</u> : Planning, design, and prioritization for bank stabilization, calcine removal where feasible, and restoration of Alamitos Creek.
	<u>Mercury</u> : Stream bank stabilization.	

¹ Projects located within an area covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, including urban, area-wide stormwater programs covering discharges from a Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4), and general industrial and construction stormwater permits, are not, under most circumstances, eligible for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funding. For questions regarding eligibility, please contact the appropriate Regional Water Board and US Environmental Protection Agency staff (see [Attachment 2](#)).

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Region 3 – Central Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Salinas	<p><u>Fecal Coliform</u>: Implement management measures on rangeland and rural properties in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Reclamation Canal drainage, including Reclamation Canal and its upstream tributaries, Gabilan Creek, Santa Rita Creek, and/or Natividad Creek) to reduce bacterial discharges to impaired waterbodies.</p> <p><u>Nutrients</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Blanco, Old Salinas River/Tembladero and its upstream tributaries [i.e., Reclamation Canal, Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Espinosa Slough, Alisal Slough, and/or Merrit Ditch], and in Quail Creek and/or Chular Creek) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies; Demonstrate co-management of water quality and food safety in impaired reaches.</p> <p><u>Pesticides</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Old Salinas River - Tembladero, Salinas Reclamation, Alisal, and/or Quail) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; demonstrate co-management of water quality and food safety in impaired reaches.</p>	
Pajaro	<p><u>Fecal Coliform</u>: Implement management measures on rangeland and rural properties in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Tres Pinos, San Benito, Pacheco, Tequisquita, and/or Watsonville) to reduce bacterial discharges to impaired waterbodies.</p> <p><u>Nitrate</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. San Juan, Pajaro, Salsipuedes, and/or Pinto) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies; demonstrate co-management of water quality and food safety in impaired reaches.</p> <p><u>Sediment</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Llagas Creek, Pajaro, and/or San Benito) to reduce sediment discharges to impaired waterbodies.</p>	

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Region 3 – Central Coast Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Morro Bay	<p><u>Fecal Coliform</u>: Implement management measures on rangeland and rural properties in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Chorro, and/or Los Osos) to reduce bacterial discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement management measures in the bay to reduce bacterial discharges to the Morro Bay estuary.</p> <p><u>Sediment</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Chorro, and/or Los Osos) to reduce sediment discharges to impaired waterbodies.</p>	
Santa Maria / Oso Flaco	<p><u>Nutrients</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Oso Flaco, Orcutt, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce nutrient discharges to impaired waterbodies; Demonstrate co-managment of water quality and food safety in impaired reaches.</p> <p><u>Pesticides</u>: Implement management measures in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Oso Flaco, Orcutt, and/or Lower Santa Maria) to reduce toxicity, and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; Demonstrate co-management of water quality and food safety in impaired reaches.</p> <p><u>Fecal Coliform</u>: Implement management measures on rangeland and rural properties in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Orcutt, Alamo, Nipomo, Cuyama, Bradley Canyon, and/or Santa Maria) to reduce bacterial discharges to impaired waterbodies.</p>	

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Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources
Calleguas Creek	<p>Constituents: Nutrients, salts, metals, pesticides and PCBs.</p> <p>Sources: Irrigated agriculture.</p> <p>Preferred projects: At individual farms or regional sites: sediment retention MPs, infiltration MPs, biofiltration MPs, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management, and nutrient management.</p>	
Santa Clara River	<p>Constituents: Nutrients, salts, pesticides, and bacteria.</p> <p>Sources: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.</p> <p>Preferred projects for irrigated agriculture: At individual farms or regional sites: sediment retention MPs, infiltration MPs, biofiltration MPs, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management, and nutrient management.</p> <p>Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Runoff reduction MPs, sediment retention MPs, and manure management.</p> <p>Preferred projects for onsite wastewater treatment systems: Upgrades to supplemental treatment systems to comply with SWRCB OWTS Policy for Tier 3.</p>	<p>Constituents: Nutrients and bacteria.</p> <p>Sources: Horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.</p> <p>Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Plans to identify horse and livestock facilities in watershed and estimate existing loads and required load reductions from horses/livestock to meet TMDLs.</p> <p>Preferred projects for onsite wastewater treatment systems: Inventory of OWTS in watershed, estimate existing loads and required load reductions from OWTS to meet TMDLs.</p>
McGrath Lake	<p>Constituents: Pesticides and PCBs.</p> <p>Sources: Irrigated agriculture.</p> <p>Preferred projects: At individual farms or in Central Ditch: sediment retention MPs, Infiltration MPs, Biofiltration MPs, tile drain treatment</p>	

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 4 – Los Angeles Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

	facilities, irrigation management, and nutrient management.	
Ventura River	<p>Constituents: Nutrients</p> <p>Sources: Irrigated agriculture, horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.</p> <p>Preferred projects for irrigated agriculture: At individual farms or regional sites: sediment retention MPs, infiltration MPs, biofiltration MPs, tile drain treatment facilities, irrigation management, and nutrient management.</p> <p>Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Runoff reduction MPs, sediment retention MPs, and manure management.</p> <p>Preferred projects for onsite wastewater treatment systems: Upgrades to supplemental treatment systems to comply with SWRCB OWTS Policy for Tier 3.</p>	<p>Constituents: Nutrients</p> <p>Sources: Horses/livestock, onsite wastewater treatment systems.</p> <p>Preferred projects for horses/livestock: Plans to identify horse and livestock facilities in watershed and estimate existing loads and required load reductions from horses/livestock to meet TMDLs.</p> <p>Preferred projects for onsite wastewater treatment systems: Inventory of OWTS in watershed, estimate existing loads and required load reductions from OWTS to meet TMDLs.</p>

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Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Cache Creek	<u>Mercury</u> : Implement best management practices to minimize erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments.	<u>Mercury</u> : Identify and prioritize mercury hot-spots and activities that cause increased erosion from these areas and develop management plans to reduce the erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments.
Sacramento-San Joaquin delta	<p><u>Mercury</u>: Implement best management practices to minimize methylmercury production and discharge from irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and open water in the Delta and Yolo Bypass.</p> <p><u>Chlorpyrifos/diazinon</u>: Implement management practices (MPs) in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Lone Tree Creek, French Camp Slough, Duck Creek, Duck Slough, Ulati Creek, Bear Creek, Cache Slough, Mosher Creek/Mosher Slough, Mokelumne River, Mosher Slough, Old River, Pixley Slough, Sand Creek, and/or Shag Slough) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans.</p>	<u>Mercury</u> : Identify and prioritize methylmercury sources and develop best management practices to minimize methylmercury production and discharge from irrigated agriculture, managed wetlands, and open water in the Delta and Yolo Bypass.
San Joaquin River	<u>Chlorpyrifos/diazinon</u> : Implement management practices (MPs) in priority TMDL subwatersheds (i.e. Ash Slough, Berend Creek/Berenda Slough, Deadman Creek, Del Puerto Creek, Dry Creek, Duck Slough, Harding Drain, Highline Canal, Ingram Creek, Merced River, Mustang Creek,	

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Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

	<p>Newman Wasteway, Orestimba Creek, Salt Slough, Stanislaus River, Lower Tuolumne River, and/or Westley Wasteway) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans.</p> <p><u>Salt</u>: Implement a real-time water quality management program for the entire SJR basin to export the maximum amount of salt out of the basin while at the same time meeting the EC water quality objectives.</p> <p><u>Dissolved oxygen</u>: Implement the operation of the dissolved oxygen aeration facility in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel to control the flux of oxygen demanding substances entering from the upstream watershed.</p> <p>Implement management practices (MPs) in upstream watershed (lower San Joaquin River and tributaries) to reduce nutrient discharges (aqueous and sediment-bound) upstream of the impaired reach of the Stockton DWSC; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans.</p> <p><u>Selenium</u>: Implement activities that reduce the discharge of subsurface agricultural drainage from the Grassland Watershed to the San Joaquin River. Examples of such activities are described in the Westside Regional Drainage Plan.</p>	<p><u>Salt</u>: Conduct a real-time water quality management program study and develop a preliminary real-time monitoring program plan to determine baseline conditions and identify areas that will need more refined monitoring.</p> <p>Dissolved oxygen: Design a monitoring plan to determine the most efficient operation of the Stockton DWSC aeration device.</p> <p>Develop best management practices to reduce nutrient discharge (aqueous and sediment-bound) from irrigated agriculture.</p>
Clear Lake	<p><u>Mercury</u>: Implement best management practices to minimize erosion and transport of mercury-</p>	<p><u>Mercury</u>: Identify and prioritize mercury hot-spots and activities that cause</p>

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Region 5 – Central Valley Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

	contaminated sediments. <u>Nutrients</u> : Implement nutrient and sediment control projects with priority given to projects in the Scotts Creek watershed; implement MPs according to the ILRP Management Plans.	increased erosion from these areas and develop management plans to reduce the erosion and transport of mercury-contaminated sediments. <u>Nutrients</u> : Investigations of ambient and natural sources of nutrient impairment.
Sacramento River	<u>Chlorpyrifos/diazinon</u> : Implement management practices (MPs) in priority TMDL subwatersheds (Bear River/Lower, Butte Creek/Butte Slough, Sutter Basin/Sacramento Slough, Coon Creek, Colusa Basin, Gilsizer Slough, Jack Slough, Live Oak Slough, Main Drainage Canal, Natomas East Main Drainage Canal/Steelhead Creek, Spring Creek, Stony Creek, Wadsworth Canal, Yankee Slough) to reduce toxicity and pesticide discharges to impaired waterbodies; implement MPs according to Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) management plans.	

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Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 6 – Lahontan Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Blackwood Creek	<p>Constituents: Sediment, nutrients.</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients and sediment; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment and nutrient sources.</p>	<p>Constituents: Sediment, nutrients.</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Post restoration monitoring for effectiveness.</p>
Indian Creek Reservoir	<p>Constituents: Nutrients</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients; engineered nutrient treatment/removal, passive or active, projects; pilot scale, or full scale implementation, nutrient management/control projects.</p>	<p>Constituents: Nutrients</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Assessment of watershed for external phosphorus loading sites and suggested management practices for phosphorus control.</p>
Squaw Creek	<p>Constituents: Sedimentation</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting sediment; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment sources.</p>	<p>Constituents: Sedimentation</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Planning, design, and prioritization for bank stabilization</p>
Tahoe, Lake	<p>Constituents: Nutrients, fine sediment.</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient and fine sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients and fine sediment.</p>	<p>Constituents: Nutrients, fine sediment.</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Planning and design for watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients and fine sediment</p>
Truckee River (Bronco and Gray Creeks)	<p>Constituents: Sediment</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce</p>	<p>Constituents: Sediment</p> <p>Preferred Projects: For Martis Creek bioassessment,</p>

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Region 6 – Lahontan Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

	sediment discharges in reach of river from Lake Tahoe dam through Town of Truckee such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting sediment; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment sources	turbidity continuous sampling, rapid assessments to inform TMDL implementation.
Truckee River, Upper	<p>Constituents: Nutrients</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce nutrient sources</p>	<p>Constituents: Nutrients</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Planning, design, and prioritization for bank stabilization</p>
Ward Creek	<p>Constituents: Nutrients, sediment</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Implement management measures to reduce nutrient and sediment discharges such as watershed restoration, enhancement, protection projects targeting nutrients and sediment; riparian restoration, and stream bank stabilization projects to reduce sediment and nutrient sources</p>	<p>Constituents: Nutrients, sediment</p> <p>Preferred Projects: Planning, design, and prioritization for bank stabilization</p>

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Region 7 – Colorado River Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Alamo River (International Boundary to Salton Sea)	<u>Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon</u> : Develop and implement TMDL-required Water Quality Management Plans and other management measures for agricultural drain discharges to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies.	<u>Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon</u> : Develop TMDL-required Water Quality Management Plans
New River (Measure W watershed)	<u>Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon</u> : Develop and implement TMDL-required Water Quality Management Plans and other management measures for agricultural drain discharges to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies. Bacteria, trash: Develop and implement projects contained in the Strategic Plan: New River Improvement Project.	<u>Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon</u> : Develop TMDL-required Water Quality Management Plans
Imperial Valley Drains	<u>Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon</u> : Develop and implement TMDL-required Water Quality Management Plans and other management measures for agricultural drain discharges to reduce pollutants in impaired water bodies.	<u>Sediment, chlorpyrifos and diazinon</u> : Develop TMDL-required Water Quality Management Plans

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Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 8 – Santa Ana Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
San Diego Creek Reach 1 (Measure W watershed)	<p><u>Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediment; pathogens; selenium.</u></p> <p>Implement projects to control ambient and 'natural' sources of impairments; implement sediment source control projects in undeveloped, open-space watersheds upstream of MS4 system.</p>	<p><u>Metals; Organophosphate compounds; Organochlorine compounds; Nutrients; Sediment; Pathogens; Selenium.</u></p> <p>Investigations of ambient and 'natural' sources of impairments; evaluation of pollutants associated w/ nonpoint sediment sources.</p>
San Diego Creek Reach 2 (Measure W watershed)	<p><u>Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediment; pathogens; selenium.</u></p> <p>Implement projects to control ambient and 'natural' sources of impairments; Implement sediment source control projects in undeveloped, open-space watersheds upstream of MS4 system.</p>	<p><u>Metals; organophosphate compounds; organochlorine compounds; nutrients; sediment; pathogens; selenium.</u></p> <p>Investigations of ambient and 'natural' sources of impairments; evaluation of pollutants associated w/ nonpoint sediment sources.</p>
Big Bear Lake	<p><u>Nutrients (and sediment to which nutrients bind).</u></p> <p>Implement nutrient and sediment control and source control BMPs in undeveloped, open-space watersheds upstream of MS4 system.</p> <p>Expand / enlarge the existing hypolimnetic oxygenation system (HOS) to further control flux of nutrients from lake sediment into water column.</p>	<p><u>Nutrients (and sediment to which nutrients bind).</u></p> <p>BMP implementation plan, including site selection, recommended BMPs, and site and BMP priorities.</p> <p>Catalogue existing plans and reports into a planning document that conforms to USEPA's 9 key elements of a watershed plan.</p>

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 8 – Santa Ana Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s)	Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s)
Big Bear Lake	<p><u>Mercury (and methyl mercury, which is more bio-available).</u></p> <p>Implement mercury load reduction BMPs or methylation reduction strategies in the lake and/or watershed (in undeveloped, open-space watersheds upstream of MS4 system).</p>	<p><u>Mercury (and methyl mercury, which is more bio-available).</u></p> <p>Literature search for mercury remediation and methylation reduction strategies; BMP implementation plan, including BMP priorities.</p> <p>Catalogue existing plans and reports into a planning document that conforms to USEPA's 9 key elements of a watershed plan.</p>
Canyon Lake	<p><u>Nutrients</u></p> <p>Implement a hypolimnetic oxygenation system (HOS) to control flux of nutrients from lake sediment into water column.</p> <p>Implement Tier 1 BMPs recommended in the Agricultural Nutrient Management Program for the San Jacinto River Watershed, 2012.</p>	

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Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319(H) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2013 Grant Program Guidelines

Region 9 – San Diego Regional Water Board CWA 319(h) Grant Preferences (2013)¹

TMDL Watershed	Implementation Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources		Planning Projects TMDL Constituent(s), Sources	
Shelter Island Yacht Basin	<u>Copper</u> 1. Passive leaching from copper based hull paints 2. Hull cleaning		<u>Copper</u> 1. Passive leaching from copper based hull paints 2. Hull cleaning	
Rainbow Creek	<u>Nitrate²</u> 1. Orchards 2. Commercial nurseries 3. Ag fields 4. Non-Urban residential	<u>Phosphorus²</u> 1. Orchards 2. Commercial nurseries 3. Ag fields 4. Non-Urban residential	<u>Nitrate²</u> 1. Orchards 2. Commercial nurseries 3. Ag fields 4. Non-Urban residential	<u>Phosphorus²</u> 1. Orchards 2. Commercial nurseries 3. Ag fields 4. Non-Urban residential
Beaches in San Diego Region	<u>Indicator bacteria³</u> 1. Agriculture 2. Horse ranches 3. Dairy / Livestock		<u>Indicator bacteria³</u> 1. Agriculture 2. Horse ranches 3. Dairy / Livestock	
Baby Beach Dana Point Harbor	<u>Indicator bacteria</u> 1. Management of bird droppings Education to discourage feeding of birds		<u>Indicator bacteria</u> 1. Management of bird droppings Education to discourage feeding of birds	

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² Land uses are prioritized based on ambient monitoring data results and proximity to the creek. Actual load amounts from non-urban residential sources are lower in priority than agricultural land uses because the residential properties in this watershed are homes with orchards on the properties not the typical suburban neighborhood with manicured lawns and sidewalks, rendering their potential to contribute sources of nitrate and phosphorus lower than that of agriculture. Orchards are lower in priority for phosphorus because of limited phosphorus transport due to low erosion.

³ In the Lower San Juan HSA, San Luis Rey HU, San Marcos HS, and San Dieguito HA watershed agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities generate more than 5% of the total wet weather load for all three indicator bacteria.